McAllister & Beaver


# THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T, TUTEN, EDITOR.

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### Political Notes.

—According to the London *Times*, "a widow woman by the name of Butler has been elected to Congress in the Seventh district of Lowell, Boston."

—At last we are able to speak definitely in regard to the result of the Presidential election in Louisiana and Florida. Both States have voted for Hayes, and "our flag is still there."

—The rooster papers are trying hard to crow over the shot gun policy of the Democratic party down south, but their birds give forth very feeble cries, on account of the firmness of the government.

—Nothing so offends a Democrat's fine sense of justice and propriety as the alleged Republican habit of taking advantage of technicalities and fortuitous circumstances. And then there are Nebraska and Colorado!

—The lesson of it is this: A party that is sustained by the churches and the school-houses never can be conquered in an age of progress; a party that has its foundations laid in sedition and fraud never can build a permanent supremacy upon occasional success.

—Tilden has about reached the length of his tether. The New York courts have refused his application for further time in which to make answer in the railroad wrecking suit against him, and his cunning attempt to wreck the Presidency has been brought to naught.

—Captain McClellan, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, will in all probability lose his scalp. He firmly refuses to enter upon a war of technicalities, which is now the last resort of Tilden and his managers. The Captain's scrupulosity at once amazes and infuriates them.

—In the natural course of reform, the Democratic House at Washington has elected Sam Randall, a notorious corrupt politician and $5,000 salary grabber, Speaker, and not a Democratic rooster says its a shame. But had it been a Republican!

—Democrats have asked whether Governor Hayes could afford to take the Presidency if counted in by fraud? Hayes has manfully declared that he would not accept an election gained through fraud of any kind. In the light of recent development, says the *Commercial*, it may well be asked whether Governor Tilden could afford to accept an office to which he had been elected by overawing legal voters and circling the ballot-box with outrage and murder? Will he follow the example of Governor Palmer, General Smith and other Democratic leaders, and denounce the assassinations and murders committed in the South? Will he?—[Clinton Republican.

—On December 1 the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Liberal) published these figures of the vote of Louisiana as given by its Democratic Southern correspondent, Dr. Redfield:

| | Hayes. | Tilden. |
|---|---|---|
| Uncontested parishes | 27,008 | 19,961 |
| Contested parishes | 28,516 | 30,112 |
| City of New Orleans | 14,871 | 23,838 |
| Totals | 70,395 | 73,931 |
| Tilden's pretended majority | | 3,536 |

From evidence of violence and fraud 1,136 of this Democratic majority has already been flung out in Baton Rouge. In East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, and in Ouachta the Democrats have piled up a majority of 4,462 for Tilden by such work as Mr. Pinkston and a multitude of others witnesses described. These all must be thrown out, unless the members of the Returning Board are forced to violate their official oaths to save their lives. Throwing these "majorities" out the Democrats are shorn of the results of their murders to the number of 5,598 votes. That sweeps away their pretended majority of 3,536, and gives the State to Hayes by the quite sufficient and (under the circumstances) satisfactory majority of 2,062. And we suspect that will be the final action of the Returning Board. We sincerely hope so, at least.

—Dr. Frank Cowan is engaged at present in working out the details of a curious geological discovery which he has made recently in Southwestern Pennsylvania. On a sandstone two hundred and fifty feet below the Pittsburg coal seam, and on another sand rock, three hundred and fifty feet above the same coal stratum, he has found the foot prints of six new species of air-breathing animals.

### The Indian Cyclone.

The cyclone which recently occurred in Eastern Bengal must be regarded as the most appalling calamity of modern times. It is fortunate for the inhabitants of this planet that such awful visitations of Nature's power occur only at long intervals. By this tremendous whirlwind it is reported that more than two hundred and fifty thousand human beings were swept out of existence in a few brief moments. The country so suddenly depopulated is situated at the northern extremity of the Bay of Bengal, and is intersected by the outlets of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers which drain the southern slopes of the Himalaya mountains. The country is level and but little elevated above high water in ordinary tides. It bears about the same relation to the ocean that many of our Western priries do to the great lakes. The soil is rich in alluvium which is washed down from the mountains, and is cultivated for rice and cotton like the bottom lands in our Southern states. The soil yields abundantly and the country was densely populated.

The monsoons commenced about the middle of October, and this year blew with unusual violence. No danger was apprehended by the inhabitants, however, although the storm on the 31st of October raged with fearful violence, but suddenly a huge wave twenty feet high, and more than a mile long, was upborne by the mighty wind, and followed by rollers of lesser size, came tearing in from the sea with the swiftness of a race-horse, crushing the houses of the defenceless inhabitants as though they were egg shells, and bearing them away far inland. Every person who did not reach the tree-tops was drowned. Cattle and all other domestic animals perished, and when the wave subsided nothing was left but a dreary waste.

A cyclone, from a Greek word which signifies a circle, is nothing more than a stupendous whirlwind. We have all witnessed the wind moving in a circle round its axis and having a progressive motion, sometimes of only a sufficient force to raise a cloud of dust or leaves, but at other times lifting and whirling away bodies of several pounds in weight and doing more or less damage. We have only to consider one of our common whirlwinds enlarged to a mile in diameter, and of sufficient power to raise a column of water to the height of twenty feet, and move it along at the rate of half a mile a minute, to get some faint idea of the mighty cyclone of October 31. These great revolving storms owe their origin to the contact of vast volumes of the atmosphere of unequal temperature and moistness. When the cyclone is developed the surrounding air moves around a movable centre with an inward and upward spiral motion which raises from the earth's surface everything in its track the momentum of which can be overcome by the tremendous force of the wind. Trees are sometimes rent asunder and borne away, as are also houses, animals and men, and sometimes rocks of immense size are raised as though they were feathers. The vortex of the ascending column of air is like an inverted atmospheric maelstrom. Water raised by a cyclone is in the form of a truncated cone, and is carried along in the track of the centre of the whirlwind. Scientists tell us that the paths of these meteors are always parabolic curves with the apex or turning point near the twentieth degree of latitude. When the cyclone in question reached this latitude it curved to the northeastward, and when it came in contact with the land, there being no chance for the immense mass of water which it had taken up to escape laterally, it was swept up the inclined plane and poured upon the land with resistless fury.

No sudden visitation since the memorable flood recorded in holy writ equals this Indian horror. Not the destruction of the cities of the plain; not the swallowing up of Lisbon with its sixty thousand inhabitants, by an earthquake; not the burying of Pompeii and Herculaneum, nor any of the ravages of fire, earthquake or flood recorded in either ancient or modern times, equals this calamity. The number that perished by this cyclone was at first stated at one hundred and twenty thousand, but subsequent investigations showed that this estimate was much too low, the latter accounts placing the number at nearly three hundred thousand, or equal to more than seven times the population of Centre county. It greatly adds to the horror of the event that the stench from the putrefying bodies which it was impossible to remove with dispatch, has developed the cholera among the few survivors of that stricken region, who are fast dying off, and those who escaped from the flood and have thus far escaped the cholera are sorely pressed with famine.

### South Carolina.

#### Chamberlain's Inauguration.

The General Assembly met at Columbia last Thursday (Dec. 7th), in joint assembly to witness the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain. None of the Democratic members of either branch were present. As the Governor entered the door of the House a great shout greeted him. He was grave and careworn. The oath was administered by the Probate Judge, the Chief Justice refusing to do so. When the ceremony was concluded, the Governor turned to the audience and delivered in an impassioned manner the following address:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I accept the office to which, by the voice of the majority of the people of this State, I have a second time been called with a full knowledge of the grave responsibilities and difficulties by which it is now attended. No considerations, except the clearest convictions of duty would be sufficient to induce me to accept this great trust, under the circumstances which now surround us. I regard the present hour in South Carolina as a crisis at which no patriotic citizen should shrink from any post to which public duty may call him. In sober judgment our present struggle is in defense of the foundations of our Government and institutions. If we fail now our Government—the Government of South Carolina—will no longer rest upon the consent of the governed, expressed by a free vote by a majority of our people. If our opponents triumph, I care not under what guise of legal forms, we shall witness the overthrow of free government in our state. My chief anxiety is that I may have the firmness and wisdom to act in a manner worthy of the great interests so largely committed to my keeping. My chief public care shall be to contribute my utmost to defend the rights, to guard the peace, and to promote the welfare of all the people of our state. The constant occupation of my time with other duties which I could not postpone has prevented me from preparing the statements and recommendations respecting our public affairs. At the earliest practical day I will discharge that duty. Our greatest interest—our most commanding duty now—is to stand firmly, each in his appointed place, against the aggressions and allurements of our political opponents. Our position up to the present time has been within the clear limits of our constitution and laws. Nothing but the cowardice, or weakness, or treachery of our own friends, can rob us of the victory. I state what facts show, what overwhelming evidence proves, when I say that if we yield that, we shall witness the consummation of a deliberate and cruel conspiracy on the part of the Democratic party of this State to overcome by brute force the political will of a majority of twenty thousand of the lawful voters of this State. I have mourned over public abuses which have heretofore arisen here. I have, according to the measure of my ability, labored to make the conduct of our public affairs honest and honorable. But I stand appalled at the crimes against freedom, against public order, against good government, nay, against government itself, which our recent political experience here has presented. And I am the more appalled when I see the North—that portion of our country which is secure in its freedom and civil order, and the great political party which has controlled the Republic for sixteen years—divided in its sympathies and judgment upon such questions. It is written in blood upon the pages of our recent national history that the Government cannot rest with safety upon the enforced slavery or degradation of a race. In the full blaze of that great example of retributive justice, which swept away a half million of the best lives of our country, we see the American people divided by party lines upon the question of disfranchisement and degradation of the same race whose physical feedom was purchased at such a cost. And what is more astonishing still, there are Republicans who permit the errors which have attended the first effort of this race in self-government to chill their sympathies to such an extent, that they stand coldly by and practically say that the peace of political servitude is better than the abuses and disquiet which newly-acquired freedom has brought. I denounce the conduct of the recent election on the part of our political opponents in this State as a vast, brutal outrage. Fraud, proscription, intimidation, all forms of violence, ranging through all its degrees up to wanton murder, were its effective methods. The circumstances under which we have assembled to-day shew us how nearly successful has been this great conspiracy. It is for us in the face of all danger, in the face of false or timid friends, in the face of open enemies to show that we understand the cause in which we are engaged, and that no earthly sacrifice is too great to secure its triumph. The gentleman who was my opponent for the office in the late canvass has recently declared, as I am credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life, in his hands. I have no doubt of the truth of his statement. Neither the public peace nor the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have endorsed that policy. My life can easily be taken. I have held it in the sight of all my friends here by a frail tenure for the last three months. But there is one thing no man in South Carolina can do, however powerful or desperate he may be, and that is to cause me to abate my hatred or cease my most vigorous resistance to this attempted overthrow and enslavement of a majority of the people of South Carolina. Here I stand. I can do no otherwise. God be my helper. Wife and children—

Nearer to me than are the ruddy drops
That visit my sad heart.

—all other considerations must give way before the solemn duty to resist the final success of that monstrous outrage, under whose black shadow we are assembled to-day."

### Turkey's Chances Against Russia.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris, writting on the 15th of November, says:

"Russia is arming; in two or three months she will ready to take the field. If Turkey finds herself alone in the presence of this aggression, for till further orders we must reason on this belief, what will she do? It is a general opinion in Europe, particularly in Russia, that it is a matter of a simple military parade, and that Russia will occupy Bulgaria as easy as she would Odessa.

"This error is not shared in Turkey. On the contrary, Turkey is resolute to defend herself to the last, convinced that she could resist, with success, if she were in a condition to reply with her own armaments to the armaments of Russia. It is believed in Turkey that the Russian attack will be made not only by way of Roumania and Servia, but by Asia. This prospect does not appear to terrify Turkey. If confronted by Russia only, and under normal conditions, her Asiatic frontier seems sufficiently protected, and she thinks Widdin, Silistria and other fortified points will enable her to resist in Europe.

"She can put in motion one thousand battalions, by summoning the reserves not yet called in. Most of her fortresses are admirably equipped, Kars alone having three hundred and fifty guns of modern and effective make, and she possesses twenty-four large and small armor-clad ships, whose construction, generally English, leaves nothing to be desired. Her troops, like her ships, need, indeed, to be better commanded; but it cannot be doubted that, in case of war with Russia, the Turks, as fortunate as the Servians, would be led by efficient officers.

"What Turkey really lacks is money. By what prodigy she has been able hitherto to meet the terrible expense of war nobody can say. At present Turkey has been able to face ordinary exigencies and the overwhelming demands of the struggle; but the moment has come—and this is Russia's greatest chance—when the last million, even in paper money, will have been swallowed up.

"Turkey requires to call out and equip her reserves and take measures in view of war, and to do this promptly; but she cannot do so without money. What the Russians know better than anybody else is that her exchequer is now exhausted, and that if it is not replenished her defence will be ridiculous, if not impossible."

### Special Correspondence.

**The Horrible Revelations of the Past Week—Opening of Congress—The Speaker and his Eccentric Rulings—Debate over the Report and Evidence Submitted by Senator Sherman—Society Prospects and European Matters.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1876.

All the excitement resulting from the months of a hasty-contested Presidential campaign, did not equal the abhorrence and indignation awakened in the hearts of honest men and women, whether Democratic or Republican, in a position to correctly appreciate the revelations of Southern barbarities, under the outraged guise of "reform," made during the past week, and to understand the movements of the leaders here for the desperate purpose of legalizing those atrocities by Congressional endorsement and through their securing the success of their Presidential candidate. The nomination of Randall by the Democratic caucus is generally credited to the influence of his chief in New York, and his election as speaker, with his unadulterated partisan course since, has discouraged every hope that the House majority would rise superior to the behests of party in its treatment of the Presidential complications. All hope from that quarter has been pretty generally abandoned. Mr. Cox took his defeat with some pretensions to a philosophical indifference, but Mr. Sayler was not quite as meek and threatened at one time to become troublesome, but essentially swallowed the affront and subsided. The opening of the House was witnessed by crowded galleries, whole those of the Senate were just comfortably filled. The purpose of the Democratic members to deprive Governor Hayes of Colorado's three electoral votes became manifest as soon as the Clerk had called the House together, when Mr. Banks at once moved the admission of the Representative from that state, while Mr. Holmes at the same time moved to complete the organization of the House. A debate followed in which the purpose to fight the recognition of Colorado was announced, while her Senators had been admitted to the upper House without question. Mr. Adams, clerk, decided against both law and precedent. It was claimed that Holman's motion was entitled to precedence, ignoring the right of an equal state to participate in the election of a speaker, which immediately followed. Before the adjournment Mr. Randall disclosed the animus guiding him by a ruling which even moderate Democrats admit to have been a gross violation of the rules. Even in his speech in acknowledgment of his election he went out of his way to indulge in a covert menace to the President, as offensive as it was uncalled for. The Senate did little else than to organize and administer the oath to new members. There was a little breeze on Tuesday morning in the House when Mr. Plaisted requested to hear the record amended so as to show him voting in the negative on the proposition to send committees to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. He was represented as not voting at all. After producing witnesses to vouch for his truthfulness his request was acceded, to when a Democratic member demanded to have his record amended, as he voted in the affirmative and appeared as not voting. This done it required the speaker's vote to carry the measure, which was promptly given. Mr Morton's proposed amendment to the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President, adn one by Mr. Edmunds, have been brought to the attention of the Senate. Yesterday was mostly consumed in both Houses considering the President's special message, transmitting a copy of the testimony taken by the Returning Board of Louisiana, furnished by Senator Sherman, in connection with other gentlemen, who went to New Orleans at request of the President. The Democrats waxed wroth over the matter in the House, Fernando Wood declaring himself particularly indignant at the President's presumption. In the Senate the Democrats came up slowly and hesitatingly to the defence of the butcheries and scourgings committed by their political associates of the South on the hapless Republicans of that section during the campaign just ended. I have no doubt from the manner of the fair-minded Democrats of that body, that they loathed the position in which they had been placed, but they went through with their allotted task with a stimulated stoicism that was painful to every spectator.

The prominent men of the Republican party in the South, where it is almost as dangerous to avow sympathy with that party as it was to acknowledge Union sentiments during the war, are deserving of the highest praise. They have defied death by torture, and now comes the report that they have resisted the power of the Reformer's money bags. The city is well filled but not crowded, and the general feeling is one of cheerfulness over the political situation, notwithstanding Governor Grover's efforts to cheat the people of his state of their choice, and the persistent efforts to complicate the matter by a resort to every artifice known to cunning to make the defeated candidate President. The managers show by every move that they appreciate the danger to their popularity by such a factious course, now that Governor Hayes has been formally declared elected, and every effort is being made to keep the hot spurs in the back ground, that the line of retreat may not be sacrificed by a premature destruction of the bridges. It is generally believed that an extra session will have to be called to enact the necessary legislation for continuing the government, as not much other than political legislation need be looked for during the present session. "Society" items are scarce as yet, but the votaries of fashionable life are marshaling their forces preparatory to a spirited campaign. European matters are watched with great interest, although the bustle and activity attendant upon the opening of Congress have crowded them aside for the moment.

MAXWELL.

### The Meeting of Congress.

The second session of the Forty-fourth Congress met at Washington at noon last Monday week. The Democratic majority met in caucus on Saturday evening to nominate a candidate for Speaker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Speaker Kerr. There were four members—Randall, Cox, Sayler, and Morrison—anxious to be nominated, but Gov. Tilden had issued his orders that Randall must be the man, whereupon Messrs. Sayler and Morrison obediently withdrew from the contest. Mr. Sayler was Speaker of the House at the close of the last session and had made a good officer. Mr. Cox had gone out to the St. Louis convention to try and defeat the nomination of Gov. Tilden, and the influence of the latter in the matter of Speakership appears to be a sort of tit for tat. Mr. Randall was nominated Speaker on the first ballot, the vote being Randall 73, Cox 63.

Samuel J. Randall, the new Speaker, is member of Congress from Philadelphia and has served twelve years in the House. He is regarded as the best parliamentarian on the Democratic side of the House, and was a prominent candidate for Speakership against the late Speaker Kerr. His defeat at that time was due to a distrust of his personal habits.

This session of Congress promises to be a most important one, but much of the usual interest felt in the meeting of the National Legislature is wanting, owing to the greater interest felt in the matter of President. A possible conflict between the Republican Senate and Democratic House in regard to the counting of the electoral votes gives an added importance to the Speakership which it does not usually possess.

It is not probable that much legislation will be done during this session, as the time will be occupied in fiery debates over the Presidential situation. It is even feared now that the necessary appropriation bills will not be gotten through, and an extra session of Congress, to meet after March 4, may have to be called. Out of the 293 members of the present Congress, 197 were candidates for re-election, and only 146 were reelected. Such a condition of affairs would ordinarily be favorable to reckless legislation, the majority of the House feeling that as they had been left at home by their constituents, there was an opportunity to engage in "any good thing" that offered. But the time of the session will probably be, as we have said, occupied in discussing the next President, and the country will be spared the disgrace of another Credit Mobilier business. The Democratic majority in the present House is 77. In the next House it will be 11.—[Village Record.

—The Greenback party proposes to re-Cooperate for another campaign in Williamsport.

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## Poetry.

### Years After.

I never loved him; for awhile
We were two passing friends, and yet
I learned to prize the slow, sad smile
Which touched his features when we met.

His words of greeting, light and brief,
The clasp his fingers left on mine,
And saw, with vague, unspoken grief
The signs which marked his life's decline.

And when awaiting certain doom,
He lay at last, serene and calm;
I often sought his lonesome room,
With flowers and words of friendly balm,

And when I bathed his aching brow,
Or read or talked—still all the while—
His earnest eyes—they haunt me now—
Repaid me with that slow, sad smile.

At last one day, when gathering shades
Made the spring lanscape chill and drear,
He said, "Dear friend, the sunshine fades,
To-morrow I shall not be here.

"And when you come, you will not see
This trembling hand, this thinning face,
So—you were always kind to me—
Grant me, I pray, one gift of grace.

"I cannot reach you where you stand,
Come, closer, while I say good-bye—
Nay, closer—let me hold your hand,
And kiss you once before I die."

Ah, why that sudden storm of tears?
I did not love him—wherefore then
Would I have given all my years
To bring him back to life again?

And when, next morn, beside the door,
I waited in the soft May rain;
They told me he had gone before,
And I had culled my flowers in vain.

Ah, why, when half a score of years
Across his low, green grave have moved
Do I bedew with bitter tears
The grave of one I never loved!

We were but casual friends at best;
A word, a smile, and all was said;
I stood not near his heart, nor guessed
That I should grieve if he were dead.

And yet, if on the earth there be
One soul that holds me half so dear
As his last blessing is to me,
Or his sad memory, year by year,

It will be all I ask or crave,
To smooth my bed or bless my sleep,
Even though the whisper haunt my grave,
"I did not love her—wherefore weep?"

### Snow.

BY ROSA A. HAWTWICK.

Snow on the leafless branches,
Bending the bushes low,
White on the lonely hillside,
Deep in the vale below.
Heaped up high on the fences,
Thick in the wintry air,
Fleecy, white and beautiful,
Falling everywhere.

Freezing the lake and river,
Whitening the rippled rill,
Out in the solemn churchyard,
Lying so cold and still.
Heaping up tiny mountains,
Down where the roses were,
Falling softly, silently,
Resting everywhere.

Creeping with steady measure,
Over the window pane,
Denying the beautiful sentence,
That "Summer will come again."
Making the shout of the schoolboy
Ring on the frosty air,
Spreading the crystal mantle
Of snowflakes everywhere.

# Annual Message

OF THE

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and, in some degree, recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years.

RETROSPECTION.

It was my fortune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen, I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred; even had there not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debators must have arisen. It is not necessarily an evidence of a blunder on the part of the Executive, because there are these differences of view. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and I admit; but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of Representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes; but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent.

THE "FIRE IN THE REAR."

My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before, the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the states had revolted against the government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs, many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new Executive as to the best mode of reconstruction, or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting vote. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation; hence, at the beginning of my first administration, the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the government; my province was wholly in approving their acts, which I did most heartily, urging the legislatures of the states that had not yet done so to ratify the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an onerous debt, contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and to the nation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly three hundred millions of dollars, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. By refunding the six per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing five and four and one-half per cent. interest respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1869 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over one hundred and thirty millions against the United States in 1869 to more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payment in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much-desired further legislation on the subject.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana territories, the Black Hills region and the approaches thereto. The hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked, Why has not the government enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites? The answer is simple: the first immigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantities, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of our Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the Government, but the United States have been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have so surrounded some of the foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the Government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth have been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings towards the United States in the commemoration of the centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse, by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries, and for certain consular officers, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of the representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Columbia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates and close from the performance of their duties; and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute charges d'affaires for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service, as in other branches of the government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriation will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last sesion of Congress until the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date Nov. 14, 1876, it appears that within the time now allotted by law the Court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general result of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is a cause of satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

OUR NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the Joint Commission for determining the boundry between the United States and British Possessions from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the commissioners with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific Coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by Article XXXIII of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this commission adjusts and fixes the entire boundary upon the United States and the British Possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work intrusted to the commission and the officers of the army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners, signed upon the 20th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original official list of monuments marking the international boundary line, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the commission on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

EXTRADITION.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH TURKEY.

The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862, concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-second article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1876. That Government has invited negotiations towards the conclusion of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the President was authorized when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government or that of Egypt had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United states the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of juuicial functions by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued upon the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States have united with the other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdiction questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that this advance in judicial reform may be hindered by no obstacles.

THE CONVENTION WITH HAWAII.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 having been had, the proclamation to carry into effect the convention as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the ninth day of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this message.

TURBULENT MEXICO.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico, for some time past, and which, unhappily, seem to be not wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one republic on those of the other. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased and their adjustment made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of that river portions of land, which by existing connections, belong to the jurisdiction of the Government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of the adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two republics.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST COLUMBIA SETTLED.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montijo, seized by the authorities of that Government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the Commissions, one thousand and seventeen claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico were referred to the Commission. Of these claims, eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and eighty-six cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to four million one hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty cents. Within the same period nine hundred and ninty-eight claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the United States were referred to the commission. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and sixty-seven cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-one cents. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provisions for their proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for their payment. In this connection, I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgments due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the commission, who has given to the consideration of the large number or claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience and that fairness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the republic of Mexico.

VENEZUELAN PAYMENTS.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that Government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality. That Government has proposed to change the system which it has heretofore pursued in this respect by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much dispersed that it would be difficult if not impossible to ascertain their disposition on the subject.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent legislation, and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. The number of persons of foreign birth, seeking a home in the United States, the ease and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth, render the subject of naturalization and the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of the law on this question afford opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirement to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing, but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions in regard to uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not infrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained, after a long struggle, an admission of the principle contended for by the acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the Government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also time that persons, both native-born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States, either by formal act or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, should cease to continue on convenient occasions to assert a claim to protection.

In the absence of provisions on these questions, and in this conviction, I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually arising with reference to naturalization, expatriation and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

In like manner I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the first and subsisting claims of aliens upon the Government of the United States within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While by existing provisions of law the Court of Claims may, in certain cases, be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compel a consideration of such claims by Congress or the executive departments of the Government. It is believed that other Governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

COLORADO A STATE.

Congress, by an act approved the 3d day of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a state government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. A Constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the acting Governor having certified to me the facts, as provided by said act, together with a copy of such Constitution and ordinances provided for in the said act, and the provisions of the said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation, and in preserving the peace in the South during the election. The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the army, met in August last, and has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and their report is progressing. I am advised, though, by the President of the commission, that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of this session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands; therefore I ask that the time of making the report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877. In accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876, the army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above mentioned commission shall have been read and acted on.

By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased by 2,500 men, with the proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of hostilities. Under this authority the cavalry regiments have been strengthened, and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The estimate of the War Department are made up on the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their requirements as shown by years of exposure, and also with the purpose, on the part of the bureau officers, to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made. Exclusive of engineer estimates presented in accordance with acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvements at various localities, the estimates now presented are about six millions in excess of the appropriations for the years 1876-77, and 1875-76. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force, should their services be necessary; to prosecute economically work upon important public buildings; to provide for the armament of fortifications and manufacture of small arms, and to replenish the wording stock in the supply departments. The appropriations for these last named have for the past few years been so limited that the accumulation in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to at once begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: First, that the claims under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war be removed from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary General and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. These claims are of precisely similar nature to those now before the Southern Claims Commission, and the War Department bureaus have not the clerical force for their examination nor the proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants. Second, that Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers, and that it also provide for the permanent organization of the signal service, both of which were recommended in my last annual message. Third, that the manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold and the proceeds be applied to this object by the Ordnance Department.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were $5,000,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directed that of this amount $2,000,000 should be expended, and no new works should be begun and none prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to $2,237,600, and the works are now progressing on this basis. The improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, under James B. Eads and his associates, is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of twenty and three-tenths feet in depth between the jetties at the mouth of the pass, and eighteen and one-half feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that branch of the service to be in a condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means and authority given the department. It is, of course, not possible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of the great European powers with the old material of our navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay; yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that, though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy ironclads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and materials, and the increase in the cost of the naval service, growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once, that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done, all the strength that there is in our navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and it will be powerful for purposes of defense and also for offensive action, should the necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores. The fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is, has been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy by persons who, at the same time, criticise and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition; but the good sense of the country will understand that it is really due to his practical action that we have at this time any efficient naval force at command.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the excess of expenditures, including expenditures on account of previous years, over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, to be $4,151,988.66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $36,723,432 43; the estimated revenue for the same period is $30,645,165.00, leaving an estimated excess of expenditure to be appropriated as a deficiency of $6,078,267.43. The Postmaster General, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service, as well as for the interests of the government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of postmasters above mentioned be based on the business of their respective offices, as ascertained from the sworn returns to the auditors.

A few postmasters in the Southern states have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety, on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives; but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails, on account of his political affiliations. An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General thinks th's case sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mail, or of retarding or otherwise obstructing the service by threats of personal injury.

A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,790.18, as against $6,169,938.88 the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates therefor, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average of over eight per cent. per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been but about five per cent. per annum, and the decrease of the deficiency in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly two per cent. per annum.

OUR ADVANCE IN AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same to prepare them for the use of man, in improvements in machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labors, and in knowledge of those scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agricultural productions, namely: chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their support from it will find it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over the cost of production, because there is not an over production. I call special attention to the need of the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial Exhibiton, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The reports of the District Commissioners and the Board of Health are just received, too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

held in Philadelphia this year, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, has proven a great success, and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the great progress in the arts, sciences and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but little be-

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hind older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not only to bring the people and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all the states of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted, and in the pride of country engendered.

It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, in a communication herewith, that the Government exhibit be removed to the Capital and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this; and believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all the Government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them, until the question of a permanent exhibition is acted on.

Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several executive departments in the International Exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the board appointed from these several departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command. Without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display, the success of their labors were amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of our government building attracted during the period of the exhibition, from both foreign and native visitors. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the government for the purposes of the exhibition, illustrating as it does the mineral resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth, as a nation, and the uses of mechanical arts and the applications of applied science in the administration of the affairs of the government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one state. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of the electors. The compulsory support of the free schools; and the disfrancisement of all who cannot read and write English language after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. Would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would require the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws nor to select those who do.

PAST RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS.

I append to this message for convenient reference a synopsis of administrative events and of all recommendation to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will do no discredit to the administration. One of these recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other, namely—the treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, to which I will specially refer, maintaining as I do that if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States uses so much, and which are produced or prepared for market now by slave labor almost entirely, namely, sugar, coffee, dye woods, mahogany, tropical fruits, etc. About seventy-five per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States; a large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country. Flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain, then pays a duty fixed upon articles to be reexported, transferred to a Spanish vessel and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, still leaving a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in Santo Domingo. Being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and the main land would be free; there would be no export duties on her shipment, nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies of machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce with these advantages to a rival is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of free Cuba; hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the island to a market, and in carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged, the emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home, where their civil rights would not be disputed, and where their labor would be so much sought after that the poorest among them could have found the means to go. Thus, in cases of great oppression and cruelty, such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in Santo Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable, indispensable almost, where they now are; but the possession of this territory would have left the negro master of the situation, by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of finding them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation for a renewal of the subject of annexation, but I do refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

FAREWELL.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me, further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

U. S. GRANT,
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1876.

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FALL AND WINTER OF
**1876 & 1877**

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which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

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5-13—tf

*Watches.*

WATCHMAKER'S
**REMOVAL.**
**F. C RICHARDS**

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-no5-tf

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**HARDWARE**
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**J & J. HARRIS,**
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
merit and receive a share of public patronage.

**BUILDERS AND OTHERS**

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

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RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
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ROBERT LOYD, Propr.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v6n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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**Sandalwood**

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v6n18-6m

**Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.**

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
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**W. WETSLER,**
DEALERS IN
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**TIN WARE**
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
**BEST QUALITY OF TIN,**
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
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a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor
STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-1f

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DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,
(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
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The highest market price paid for
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| STATIONS. | MAIL. A. M. | EXPRESS. A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bellefonte | 7.00 | 11.30 |
| Milesburg | 7.10 | 11.40 |
| Snow Shoe Intersection | 7.13 | 11.45 |
| Snow Shoe City | 8.30 | 1.00 |

LEAVE EASTWARD.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. A. M. | EXPRESS. P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Snow Shoe City | 9.00 | 3.40 |
| Snow Shoe Intersection | 10.12 | 4.51 |
| Milesburg | 10.20 | 4.58 |
| Bellefonte | 10.30 | 5.2 |

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt. A. M. P. M.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-26-1y.

**COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.**

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

*New Stock of Boots and Shoes.*

# NEW FALL GOODS

## AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES as fine and fancy as anyone could desire.

Call and see them. You cannot fail to find something that will please you. We are determined to sell, and will not be undersold by any other person in the business. We have a large stock from the very best to the cheapest.

All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates.

no 4 m

# BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

**OUR TERMS.**
**FORSUBSCR TION AND ADVERTISING.**

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

he following rates :

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

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| inch( 12 lin'this type) | $ 5 00 | $ 8 00 | $12 00 |
| Two inches..... | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
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| Half column..... | 20 00 | 35 00 | 55 00 |
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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

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Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa


A GREAT deal has lately been said on the purity of the ballot box, though but little has been done to purify it. And the fault lays at the door of "respectability and intelligence."

THE howling Democratic press may rest assured of one thing: that law and order will be maintained in South Carolina and Louisiana at all hazards, in spite of Hampton and Nicholls, and their rebel crew.

SO FAR as the lower branch of Congress is concerned, it is already plain that there is going to be a stormy, angry session all winter, with the Democrats arrogant and aggressive. No Republican member can afford to absent himself, even for a day, except under pressure of the greatest necessity. Every man is imperatively needed at his post. A minority, alert, watchful and determined, has not infrequently prevented a majority from carrying out its designs—and, in the case of the present Democratic House, these are evidently of a very revolutionary and dangerous character.

There is in the possession of a gentleman in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, a well-preserved but very ancient roll of Hebrew parchment, which is known to be at least a thousand years old, and probably more. Its pages are seven by twenty-four inches, and contains forty-two lines, written in large jet black characters, upon which age seems to have had no wearing effect. It contains the four books of Moses without colored embellishments, though the letters are ornamented with fine line projections. Its total length is ninety feet, by two feet wide.

WE said, and we firmly believed, that the Southern Democrats would not have resorted to rebellion and open war in 1861 had not their northern brethren promised to stand by and support them in their treason and rebellion. This is now proven to be true. The editor of the Louisiana *Reporter* a few days ago, in speaking of resisting the inauguration of Gov. Hayes, should he be declared elected, makes this scathing remark. Said he: "If the Southern people allow themselves to be betrayed by the Northern Democrats into armed resistance to the government of the United States as they were upon the memorable assault upon Fort Sumpter, they deserve no sympathy from the civilized world, and no pity from the human family." Is that declaration, coming from an ex-rebel editor, not sufficient to damn the Democratic party to all enternity?

THE silver coining policy of the Government is justified by events. The value of silver is rapidly advancing. By the time the mints have supplied the wants of the country for small change as a substitute for the fractional currency, and ready to get to work on the larger denomination, it is not improbable the coined silver dollar will approach par with gold. In that event we presume we shall hear no more from the patriots who are so sensitive about the national honor and credit, if advantage is taken of our vast silver resources, and the creditors of the nation are paid in the constitutional coin of gold and silver. The mistake is in delaying the coinage of the silver dollar, and making it a tender for all debts of the United States. That done, the value of the silver would at once advance to the gold standard, and the attempt to depreciate it would be at an end.

## The Political Situation.

The result of the canvass of the vote of Louisiana was declared by the Returning Board on Tuesday evening. The majority for the Republican Electoral ticket is over four thousand; the Legislature is Republican in both branches and the majority is 24 on joint ballot. The Congressional delegation will stand four Republicans to two Democrats. Two United States Senators will be elected by the Legislature, one to fill a vacancy, the other to succeed Senator West. The announcement of the result was received quietly in New Orleans. On Wednesday the eight Republican Electors cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. One of them before casting his ballots announced that he had been offered $100,000 to vote for Tilden. The defeated Democratic candidates for Electors also met and armed with certificates from the would-be-Governor McEnery cast their votes for Tilden.

The South Carolina Legislature on Tuesday in joint assembly counted the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The counties of Edgefield and Laurens were excluded from the count, and the majority for Gov. Chamberlain was declared to be over three thousand. The Legisfature then adjourned. The Democrats still maintain their separate House, meeting in Carolina Hall, and have gained three members from the Republican House. The day passed quietly, but the companies of armed men still continue to arrive in Columbia. Wade Hampton advised the people in a speech on Tuesday night to remain quiet and resolute, and he will be Governor of the state in a few days. Other Democratic speakers are violent and threatening in their language. On Wednesday the Supreme Court of the state rendered an opinion that Wallace of the Democratic House is the constitutional speaker. The Republican Electors cast their seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. One of the Electors said he was offered a bribe of $10,000 to vote for Tilden.

In Florida, the Board of Canvassers announced the result on Tuesday night. The majority for the Hayes Electors is 930. The state ticket and both members of Congress are elected by a smaller majority, but the Legislature, unfortunately, is Democratic. It is understood that the board was a unit in its findings, except in one or two points respecting majorities. The Democratic member, Attorney General Cocke, was an active Tilden and Drew partisan throughout the campaign, and has been in pronounced hostility to Gov. Stearns and his administration. His joining with the Republican members of the board in declaring the result takes the wind quite out of the Democratic sails.

In Oregon one of the Republican Electors—Watts—was found to have occupied the position of Postmaster at the date of his election, and to be, therefore, ineligible. The disqualification was disputed, but in any case it was clear that it could only create a vacancy in the Electoral College, which it would become the duty of the two Electors legally qualified to fill. This Gov. Grover undertook to prevent them from doing. He assumed that the disqualification of Watts necessarily involved the the election of Cronin, the Democratic candidate for Elector, who had received the highest number of the votes cast by the majority, and in spite of the protests of the Republicans he issued a certificate of election to Cronin. Not content with this palpable usurpation the Secretary of state was directed to place in Cronin's hands the certificates of the two Republicans as well as his own. It was assumed that the Democrats would obtain control of the Electoral College by refusing to part with the certificates till he was duly recognized as entitled to a vote in that body. Of course the accredited Republican Electors refused to act with a person who was clearly an intruder. They met and filled the existing vacancy by the choice of Watts, who, having resigned his position as Postmaster, was no longer disqualified from being selected to fill the vacant place, and by this, the only legally constituted Electoral College of Oregon, the vote of the state was cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The illegally certificated Cronin proceeded to constitute himself the Electoral College of Oregon, to take unto himself two Republican associates, and to cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. This travesty of constitutional forms appears to have been gone through not only with the aid of the Executive of Oregon, but under an expressed understanding with Mr. Tilden and his managers.

Any dispute in regard to the validity of the returns of the electoral votes transmitted to the President of the Senate must take account of the irregularity in the proceedings of the Electoral College of Missouri. On the meeting of that body two Electors were absent—one of them being disqualified—and the electors present proceeded to fill the vacancies thus caused. This, it is claimed, they had no power to do, under the state law of Missouri. The Republican candidate for Elector in the district represented by the disqualified Elector claimed the right to act in his stead. This was refused him, and the whole fifteen votes of the state were cast for Tilden and Hendricks. If, as we have always contended, the disqualification of an officer, chosen by a majority of votes, cannot be used to insure the election of the choice of the minority, then the claim of the Republican Elector in Missouri has as little foundation as the claim of the Democratic Elector in Oregon. It is perfectly clear, however, that the Democrats must accept some consistent theory of the law affecting such cases. They cannot be allowed to profit by the application of one principle in Oregon, and its rejection in Missouri. "Heads I win, tails you lose," is a game that can only be played with imbeciles or children. It is unnecessary to remark that the Republican party is composed of neither.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, on Wednesday noon. Benjamin Harris Brewster was chosen Chairman, D. J. Morrill, of the 17th district, being ineligible, having been a member of the United States Centennial Commission, Henry A. Boggs was elected to fill the vacancy. The whole vote of the state was then cast for Hayes and Wheeler.

In Vermont there was a vacancy caused by one of the Republican Electors holding a United States office. This vacancy was filled by the remaining electors as provided by law and the whole vote of the state was cast for the Republican candidates. Aldrich, the Democratic Elector from the district where the vacancy occurred, claimed that he should be allowed to vote as the Republican chosen was ineligible. His claim was not allowed. Upon the adjournment of the college Aldrich met and resolved himself into an Electoral College, re-allowed the oath of office, nominated and elected himself Chairman, Secretary and messenger, and cast a single vote in behalf of the Democratic party of Vermont for Tilden and Hendricks.

## Gov. Hayes Chosen President.

On Wednesday last, the Electors chosen in November last met at the capitals of the respective States and cast their votes for candidates for President and Vice President. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler received 185 votes, and Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks 184 votes. Several attempts were made to defeat the will of the people, bribes being offered to Republican electors in Louisiana and South Carolina; and in Oregon there was a conspiracy to exclude a Republican elector. If the view of the Democrats in regard to the electoral vote of Oregon is the true one then the Republicans are entitled to two electoral votes from Missouri, as shown by the statement of the two cases elsewhere in our paper.

## A Word to Business Men.

We copy the following very useful hints to business men from the Clinton *Republican*:

Judicious advertising always pays.

If you have a good thing, advertise. If you haven't don't.

If you don't mean to mind your own business, it will not pay to advertise.

Never run down your opponent's goods in public. Let him do his own advertising.

You can't eat enough in one week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

A large advertisement once, and then discontinued, creates the impression that the man has fizzled.

Injudicious advertising is like fishing where there's no fish. You need to let the lines fall in the right place.

It's as true of advertising as of anything else in this world—if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

People who advertise only once in three months, forget that most folks can't remember anything longer than about seven days.

If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it is a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world.

WHAT took place at the interview between Governor Hendricks and Governor Tilden has not yet transpired—nor is the matter one of even secondary importance, since Governor Hayes has secured a majority of the electoral votes. The secret has ceased to interest the country.

IT will doubtless be necessary for the President to call an extra session of the new Congress, immediately after the 5th of March; for it is apparent that the House will again, this winter, violate the law which provides that all the appropriation bills shall be reported immediately after or before the holiday recess, or within thirty days of the opening of the session.

WE copy the following from the Clinton *Republican*:

In a few days there will come up from the South such a record of horror and persecution of Republicans that a man who refuses to be convinced of the terrorism there must be either a fool or a heartless beast. Mr. Redfield, the Democratic correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says of them: "If not true they can be disproved; but if true, there is an end to the claim of the Democrats having carried the State of Louisiana by fair means." This from a Democrat, writing for a "Liberal" newspaper, is important.

—It will not do for zealous Democrats to make bets on the strength of the special telegrams to the *Watchman*.

## Our New York Letter.

**Thanksgiving in New York—The Courts—The Value of a Heart—Booth and Booth's—A Clear Case of Mother-in-Law.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1876.

The annual American feast of fat things could not possibly be omitted from the Centennial calendar, and I have therefore to chronicle one of the jolliest and most generous Thanksgivings of many years. No one in our rather meagre list of holidays touches more deeply than this the heart of the descendant from Puritan stock, for the reason probably that it appeals to another no less important and cherished organ. A sort of glow pervades the whole Republic on this particular Thursday of November whether its inhabitants vividly realize their personal and national blessings of the year or not. A rubicund smile diffuses itself over the face of the body politic even though that of nature be sullen and her breath sourly chilled. Outside discomfort acts only as an artistic foil to the cheer within; the querulous wind and spitting clouds are heaven-sent contrasts to enhance the charms of broad firelights shinning over rich brown fowl and foaming glasses. Some spark of the divine hospitality which like a magnet draws round the father's board the scattered members of a family, reaches even the semi-ossified conscience of the city boarding-house keeper, and on this glorious day some venerable rooster dies to grace her table, usually graced only by a durable steak. The very convicts and vagabonds of New York have little need to sleep on empty stomachs for, "one touch of turkey makes the whole world kin." For a week previous to the great occasion cartload after cartload of provisions for hospitals, newsboys boarding-houses, prisons and charitable institutions of all kinds—and more good was done with the money thus expended, I venture to say, than by any other expenditure of double the amount that the year has witnessed.

The exercises of the day were of the order usual to New York. In most of the churches services were held for an appetizer to the respective congregations, which then dispersed to the serious business of the occasion which consisted in rendering themselves torpid with delicacies, and finishing the day in boa-constrictor-like inactivity. A large number of juveniles evidently mistook the festival for the Italian Carnival, for the streets were noisy with motley processions composed of exhuberant youngsters clad in every description of costume, male and female. Quite a number of the urchins being in unfortunate ignorance of an old statue prohibiting the wearing of masks in the streets replaced their natural physognomies by various horrible paper faces, which, as they give to their wearers all the appearance of dreadful little gnomes of the earth and terrified the smaller children nearly into convulsions, were naturally the source of more joy to their possessors than anything short of unlimited mince pie and plum pudding could bring. But all these pleasurable emotions suddenly turned to the very gall of bitterness when certain unfeeling policemen laid violent hands upon sundry of these youthful mummers and dragged them swiftly into the presence of outraged law represented by a police court justice. The weeping protestations of the infant offenders that only through ignorance had they trodden upon the toes of the Revised Statues procured for them, as one may imagine, a very light punishment.

At Ludlow Street Jail the inmates were regaled in the traditional style. Mr. Tweed ordered and disposed of a big dinner, and, contrasting his warm quarters with the discomforts of a life on the ocean wave, found abundant cause for jubilation.

At the Tombs the prisoners enjoyed extra fare. Woodward, of the Ring, who, like his coadjutor over in Ludlow street, is the guest of the city against his will, continuing to follow the example of his chief, refused to partake of his host's hospitality, but sent out for a sumptuous repast of which he partook in lonely state. I will remark here, by way of parenthesis, that Woodward gives signs of turning state's evidence. If he fulfills these promises, look out for some rich revelations, for he has documentary proof by the trunkful and could probably bring to grief some wily thieves who have thus far avoided implication.

At the Newsboys Lodging House about fourteen hundred were similarly provided for and at the rooms of the Juvenile Guardian Society fifteen hundred of the little ones were, for the moment at least, made comfortable and happy.

That there are such things as these to record—and I have instanced but specimens of the charitable doing of the day—is in itself one of the most worthy causes of Thanksgiving. Such reminders that there are hundreds of men and women whose unselfish life work is a war upon want and suffering in the lower classes, and especially among that great multitude of children who in a city like this are born only to drop into the waiting jaws of misery and vice are enough to warm one's heart and go far to re-establish one's tottering trust in human nature.

The scales of Justice have swung from the hands of the blind goddess all this week, and have done a good deal of weighing despite Thanksgiving diversions. The Martinez Del Valle beach of promise, to which I referred last week and which has contributed some spicy chapters to the literature of the courts, has been decided, the jury discounting her modest claim for $50,000 some 990 per cent. and allowing her $50 for repairs of her feeling and reputation.

Mr. Edwin Booth, looking down from the heights of tragedy, has long regarded with disfavor the continued use of his name in connection with the theatre which he built and which has passed from his control, and has been for some time endeavoring to compel the present lessees, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, to change its name, but with much less success than he is accustomed to meet with in the exercise of his profession. The decision on his motion for an injunction was rendered this week, and confirms the right of Jarrett & Palmer to retain the style under which this beautiful temple of the drama was christened.

Quite a number of other cases of importance have been adjudicated, but as they have mostly been of local or personal bearing they need no further reference. Among the lot, however, was one of national, I may say of world-wide importance, which I feel that I ought not to withhold. This was the complaint of a man who deliberately and unblushingly asserted in the police court that he had been assaulted and had received certain injuries while defending—*his mother-in-law*. I leave to your imagination the sensation produced in court by this totally unprecedented allegation. Fancy the expression with which every Benedict in the room turned upon the bold allegator, whose parti colored eyes were fixed defiantly on vacancy. Picture to yourself the stern, hard lines which, after the first shock of amazement, crept into the previously benign countenance of the judge—himself a married man—as he bent his indignant gaze on the would-be imposer upon judicial credulity. For one brief minute it was so still that you could pick up a pin, and then the silence was broken by a low solemn voice from the Bench. "Is it your purpose, my friend, to bring yourself into contempt of court, or have election troubles unhinged your intellect? If the latter be your sad condition I have no sentiments for you other than those of pity. Compose yourself and try it again." The complainant, although somewhat awed, repeated his statement, eliciting hysterical laughter from nearly all present, with the exception of the judge, who resumed in tones that had tears in them, "Prisoner at the bar, for as such I must now regard you, I have sat on this bench till I have almost worn a hole in it, and yet in all these years I have never had a case come up before me that at all resembled yours. I have fined many a man $5 for killing his mother-in-law, but I can recall nothing in the annals of jurisprudence which warrants a doubt that you, in asking credence for this unparalleled story, are making game of this court. It is hard to sentence a man who applies to me for relief, but what other course is open to me. Why could you not have otherwise accounted for those mourning optics? Why did you not tell me that Peter Cooper had thrown a paving stone at you? Why did you not explain to me that you had stumbled over the habeas corpus act or that the tottering constitution of the United States had fallen on you? I would have believed you. I would have seen to it that you obtained justice. But no, nothing would do but the tale with which you have twice offended the ears of this court, and you have thus placed yourself in a double-barrelled dilemma. If, as is most probable, you have perjured yourself, the states prison yawns to receive you; and if not, then in my opinion, a considerably worse fate should be yours."

Here the applause, which throughout this brief and pointed address had manifested itself in gentle murmurs, became general and vociferous, showing how deeply His Honor's concluding point had been appreciated by a large proportion of the audience. When order was again restored the judge feebly added, "I shall take the papers and reserve my decision. Take the prisoner away and adjourn the court. I can do no more to-day." Should His Honor recover from his present attack of brain fever I may learn the final result. RADIX.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST.—These are the claims which the publishers of the New York Observers make for their paper in their prospectus of the *fifty-fifth volume*. And, while history bears them out in the first, an undeviating course in sending out a large, full, fresh, readable family newspaper, gives them at least a right to the second. In the great multitude of papers that are published, the *Observer* holds its own position, and an enviable position it is. No paper reaches us that we can recommend more heartily. It is published at $3.15 a year, post-paid, and the premium picture and chromo humbugs are left for those who have nothing better to offer. S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.


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Muslins at - - 6 cents
Cheviots at - - 8 cents
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Boys' Boots at - $1.25
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*And Everything else in Proportion. Call and see me and Save from 10 to 15 per cent, from elsewhere.*

38-3m J. NEWMAN, JR.


### Additional Local.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—*Dear Sir*:—I desire, with your permission, in this public way to express my deep sense of obligation to the congregation of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, for their kindness toward me and my family. We have received many articles of clothing and other needful things, and about $40 in money; also, from one gentleman a supurb top-coat, and from the firms of Messrs. J. L. Sommerville, Wolf, Potter, Crider, etc., of Snow Shoe, an elegant suit of clothes, manufactured in Philadelphia. It is quite a while since these marks of kindness began to come to us, and this may seem but tardy thanks, but our apology for this is that they have been continuing to come almost up to the present. May the generous donors receive an abundant reward from Him who does not forget "a cup of cold water given" to His children for His sake.

Yours truly,
W. O. WRIGHT.

MILESBURG, Dec. 12, '76.

——The anniversary of the Ladies Missionary Society was held in the Presbyterian Wigwam last Thursday. There were about one hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Gen. James A. Beaver called the meeting to order and presided throughout the evening. Rev. Crittenden made the opening prayer. A report of the work of the society during the past year, prepared by the secretary, Miss Abby Rankin, was read by the chairman. It was ably written and gave us a very definite idea of the labors and object of the organization. It is a grand mission that these ladies have to perform, and God will bless them. Rev. Laurie, pastor of the Presbyterian church, made a short and eloquent address. After this feast of reason the ladies brought on the feast of cake and coffee, and all ate and were satisfied. The meeting dissolved about 10 o'clock.

——The Eastville United Brethren church, in east end of Snyder Valley, will be reopened on Thursday, the 4th of January, 1877. Also the Millheim United Brethren church will be reopened on the Sabbath following, January 7. Rev. J. J. Glossbeimer, of Virginia, one of the bishops of the church, will officiate on each occasion, assisted by other ministers of the Brethren, and of sister churches in the respective vicinities. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

——Don't blush and hold back if you like this paper, and from borrowing it or seeing or reading it at the house of a friend, want to subscribe. We think it altogether a wrong notion that causes you to be thus timid towards us, and this the more particularly, as you manifest a magnificent development of brass in sponging upon your neighbor for a something which you should buy yourselves—that is to say, for a paper. No one who pays for a paper likes to lend it, though politeness often prevents a refusal.

AMONG the admirable properties of Glenn's Sulphur Soap is that of cleansing the head of dandruff and preventing its subsequent accumulation, by opening the pores of the scalp and thus keeping it healthfully moist. Depot Crittendon's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue. N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker dye, black or brown. 48-4w

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Dec. 12, 1876, and each dated Nov. 28, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

W Lewis, Sucker Rod Joints, Pittsburgh
S Smith, Fog Alarms, East Bridgewater
G Clements, Pot Covers, New Milford
J Fisher, Shirt Bosom, Pottsville
D Guttridge, Harness Hames, Pittsburgh
H & S Locke, Ash Leaches, Fort Littleton
S Bernhisel and J Young, Flour Bolter, Green Park
C Bleakley, Car Trucks, Dawson's Station
J Childers, Jointing Staves, Warren
D Domer, Portable Frivies, Altoona
J Green, Face Plates for Draw Bars, Sunbury
W Potts, Carpet Stretchers, Swedeland
J Reade, Gas Furnace, Erie
C Walser, Detaching Horses, Lancaster

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the Stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Co The annual election of said Company will be held at the office of E. & R. M. Blanchard, on Monday the 1st day of January, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M. A President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year.
48-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Sec.

——We have had our Thanksgiving dinner, notwithstanding the threatening de monstrations of Russia upon Turkey

### READING NOTICES.

#### The Great Exposition.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, advance sheets of a forthcoming volume, which will greatly interest every American. It is entitled "The Centennial Exposition Described and Illustrated," and is a complete history and pictorial representation of this grandest world's fair the world has ever known.

Every intelligent and thoughtful person who has visited the Exposition and comprehended not only its vast proportions but its wide significance, will be glad to find it photographed and preserved in permanent form in this beautiful and carefully prepared volume.

The great Exposition is really a representation of all that the human race has accomplished during its career of six thousand years. The nations of the earth of every clime selected that which embodied their best thoughts and their highest achievements in every department of human effort, and bringing them together, invited the world to behold the last and most perfect results of all that man has accomplished in every field of thought, industry, and skill.

Of the millions of our citizens who have expended from $50 to $200 each in viewing and studying this wonderful display, we have never heard of *one* who did not feel amply repaid for the expense of time and money involved. These millions desire to study more at leisure what they could then examine but hurriedly, and many millions more who could not visit and see it, desire to possess a work which shall give them a full and adequate representation of this grand and wonderful exhibition. To supply this urgent demand is the object of this work. It has been prepared from material gathered on the grounds, by the most careful, patient, and laborious research, and from official sources, and though it does not claim, as some do, to be by official authority, it commands confidence thereby, Gen. Hawley having announced that no book has any right to such a claim. It describes briefly the inception and growth of this grand enterprise, but mainly the wonderful exhibits of the nations of the New and Old Worlds, showing their different peculiarities, values, curiosities of mechanism, &c., and contrasting them one with the other.

But the interest and value of the book lie largely in its profuse and brilliant illustrations. In this multitude of finely executed engravings, the main features of the Exhibition are vividly impressed on the mind of the reader in a way that words cannot do. It is next thing to seeing the great World's Fair itself. We advise our readers to examine the book carefully should they have an opportunity. We presume the publishers want agents in this vicinity, and we hope some of our energetic young men will improve what seems to us an extraordinary opportunity to serve our citizens and do a handsome paying business.

#### The Oldest and Best Restorer is Found in Using it.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.
vol 8 35-1y

#### Whooping Cough.

Middletown, Pa., April 24.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.

About seven months since I was severely afflicted with whooping cough, and had almost given up hope of recovery. It was a most violent attack of this destructive and dangerous disease. I had tried every remedy which I had heard recommended, but they all failed entirely until a trial of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY was commenced, the use of which gave immediate relief. Under similar circumstances, rather than be without the Balsam, I would pay fifty dollars for a bottle of it, believing that it is the only certain antidote for the disease. I most cheerfully recommend the invaluable remedy to the public.

GEORGE W. ETTER.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

#### Shenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradition of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

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"And the Cheapest. A monthly that comes every week." [The Advance, Chicago.

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Address, **LITTELL & GAY, Boston.**
49-3t

### *New Advertisements.*

**THE SUN.**

**1877. NEW YORK. 1877.**

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same during the year it has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people, by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply is readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The weekly SUN, eight pages or 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be greatful to them, and every such person will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of the paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best. Address,

THE SUN,
8-49-6t New York City, N. Y.

**1877.**
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OF
FORRIGN LITERATURE.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

The Eclectic reprints from all the foreign Quarterlies, Reviews, Magazines, and Journals their choicest contents, including Essays, Scientific Papers, Biographical Sketches, Reminiscences of Travel and Adventure, Tales, Stories, and Poems. The field of selection is very large, and it is believed that the Eclectic presents a greater variety and higher standard of literature than any periodical can hope to do that depends exclusively on home talent.

A knowledge of the current literature of other countries is indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of the human mind; and the Eclectic offers the best, and, indeed, the only, opportunity for obtaining this knowledge within a reasonable compass, and at a moderate price.

Among the writers represented in recent numbers of the Eclectic are: The Rt. Honorable W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, Geo. MacDonald, John Ruskin, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, William Morris, Miss Thackery, Mrs. Alexander, Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, Herbert Spencer, and others equally eminent. Besides the regular articles in the body of the magazine, there are four original Editorial Departments: Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, and Varieties.

With regard to the character of the selections, the aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. While each number contains something to interest every member of the family circle, it addresses itself particularly to that great body of intelligent readers who seek profit as well as amusement in solid and healthful literature.

Besides the 128 pages of reading matter, each number of the magazine contains a fine steel engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the most artistic manner.

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The Eclectic and any $4 magazine to one address, $8.

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49-3t 25 Bond Street, New York.

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**Free, yet Forging their own Chains**

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1 Vol. 12mo. $1.50.

"A story for the workingman and man of business. It opens with a fine description of the contests between the miners and mine owners in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, so vividly and truthfully drawn that one soon takes a sympathetic personal interest in the fortunes of the parties."—[Chicago Interior.

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"In 'Free, yet Forging their own Chains' we have a novel very considerably above the level of the average productions of the day."—[June Galaxy.

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**24** Illuminated VIEWS. of Centennial and State buildings, as printed on the grounds during the Exhibition; size of each 6½x4½; price 50 cents prepaid; liberal reduction to dealers; sent to any part of U. S. or Canada, post paid. Rogers & White, Printers and Engravers, 429 Walnut St. Phila. Pa. 48-4w

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**CHARLEY ROSS.**
Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With fac-simile letters and illustrations. Outsells all other books. One agent took 50 orders in one day. Terms liberal. Address, JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. 47-4w

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DR. C. W. BENSON'S
CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS
are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. Office 106 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md. REFERENCE—G. J. LESTER, Cashier Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md. 47-4t

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OF MILTON COLD JEWELRY.
We will send you on receipt of fifty cents, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one Gents' Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot used to retail at $5.50. Four lots will be sent, post paid, on receipt of $1.50. Jewelry circular free Address W. W. BELL & CO., Phila. Pa. 47-4w

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in the South and Far West, will be invaluable to all looking out for new places of residence.

Every patron of the "Times" is presented, free of charge, with an illustrated Year-Book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper.

Enterprising men wanted everywhere to solicit subscribers, and secure our Gold and other Valuable Premiums. A sample copy of the "Times," our Illustrated List of Premiums to be given to our agents, and other documents, will be sent free on application to

CINCINNATI TIMES CO.,
47-1m 62 W. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in May last, a red steer with a few tips of white, a piece off right ear. The left looks as if it had been trimmed or frosted. Wide large horns. Is a fence breaker. Have advertised him all summer, and if the owner does not soon come and pay the charges he will be sold according to law. 48-3t
Curtin twp. Nov. 30, '76. A. S. TIPTON

SEND 25c to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 8-49-3m

### *New Advertisements.*

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**In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot.**

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

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**PRIVATE SALE.**

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Buston, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the JUNCTION at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker Township, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle Turnpike road, with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven about midway between the two places, containing about 37 acres of land, with a fine large Dwelling House, Store Room, and the necessary out buildings (all in good order and repair) thereon erected. There is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence or as a place of public business and summer resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land adjoining the Junction tract containing about 10 acres, well located and desirable for a small home, is also offered for sale, together with

**Four Fine Farms.**

One thereof now occupied by Samuel Showers contains about 267 acres. One occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, contains about 189 acres. One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 acres, all situated contiguous to the property first above described in Walker township, and the other occupied by Michael Cornman, containing 246 acres, 9 perches, with mansion, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

**These farms are Limestone Land of the Finest Quality,**

are in a Good State of Cultivation, well supplied with timber, water and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston abound in iron ore of the finest quality in paying quantities, a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Linn & McCoy, of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same. Persons desirous of purcasing any of the above described premises will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
38-3m Executors.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between John T. Fowler, John Somers, and C. Guyer, trading as John T. Fowler & Co., as manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, &c., at Hannah, Centre county, Pa., and at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of John T. Fowler and C. Guyer, for settlement.

The business of the late firm will be continued by John T. Fowler and C. Guyer under the name and style of John T. Fowler & Co.

JOHN T. FOWLER,
JOHN SOMERS,
C. GUYER.
Tyrone, Oct. 27, 1876. 48-3m

**HOUSE AND LOT**
**FOR SALE,**
On Lamb Street
**In the Borough of Bellefonte.**

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would steadily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
TICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at
5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

**IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS,**
adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2963 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

**C. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.**
**WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE,**
Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles.
Watchmaker's Tools, Materials, and every description of goods known to the Trade.
Large Fresh Stock for FALL & WINTER TRADE, 1876. } Lowest New York Prices, And Quality of goods guaranteed. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY. } 68 Fifth Avenue SECOND FLOOR. 47-3m

# GRAND OPENING.

## VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

*WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER*

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation. We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

**Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,**

**VALENTINES & CO.**

**H. HERMAN, Manager.**

## Weapons not Carnal, in Fights Decidedly so.

BY REV. H. W. WARREN, M. D.

After long hoarding treasure by stealthily spoiling their foes; building of forts, instruction of recruits, and maneuvering for position, the skirmish line of political Romanism has opened fire in Brooklyn. We present the subjoined specimens of the ammunition used, to show what may be hurtling abundantly hereafter:

TO THE PUBLIC!

Abram H. Dailey, having received from the Democrats of Kings county the regular nomination for Surrogate, is placed before the citizens of this county for their suffrage as their candidate for the most sacred and responsible office.

Mr. Dailey's opponent, Mr. Walter L. Livingston, having been placed in nomination by the so-called Democratic-Reform, has, by virtue of a political bargain with the Republicans, been adopted also as a Republican candidate.

Some of the friends of Mr. Livingston have assailed Mr. Dailey in this campaign on the grounds that he is a Protestant, and opposed in principle to the spread of Catholicism in this country.

Whilst it is true that Mr. Dailey is a Protestant by birth, education and religious persuasion, it is respectfully submitted that it should not be made a cause of political ostracism.

Whilst depreciating the issue thus forced upon him, his friends earnestly call upon all fair-minded men, who have the interest of the country at heart, to sustain Mr. Dailey in his momentous era of politics.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.

The issue, which had hitherto been confined to current talk, was immediately accepted, and the following circular issued, in envelopes superscribed, "Important Facts for Catholic Voters:"

TO CONSISTENT CATHOLIC VOTERS.

You now have an opportunity of choosing between the two candidates for the responsible and sacred office of Surrogate. Both candidates are Democratic, and whilst politics should not control your action in the selection of judicial officers, the *religious faith* of the men should do so.

Walter L. Livingston is a thorough and consistent member of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him as a firm believer in the Romish faith. The custody and guardianship of orphan children will be awarded by the Surrogate, and the importance of having that officer a Catholic must be apparent to all.

It is sufficient to say of Mr. Livingston's political opponent, ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey, that he is not a Catholic but a Protestant, of the New England stamp, by religious profession.

This circular should reach all Catholic voters in this city.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 4, 1876.

Not content with argument, and the capture of one position, the cannons of the church were then deployed to sweep the whole field:

ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE POLLS!

We must take part in the elections.
—*Cardinal M'Closkey.*

Catholics, let us all act together
—*Freeman's Journal.*

[Cut of a cross and miter.]

We must learn that we are Catholics first and citizens next.
—*Bishop Gilmour.*

It is hardly necessary, we trust, to urge our fellow Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors, for they are all, by choice or necessity, external to the Republican party, and it is incredible to believe that any Catholic, who has a modicum of self-respect and love for his Church can cooperate with that party."—*Southern Catholic.*

*The following* CANDIDATES ARE CATHOLICS:

[Then followed thirty-one names; some Democrats and some Republicans.]

N. B.—*Mr. Livingston was elected.*

Several things are very evident in the above scheme of tactics. For example, The Romish Church, as a political factor, is no longer a masked battery. It stands out in plain sight. Neither need any one longer believe it is mounted with quaker guns; for the fire has been drawn, and the weight of the thrown metal felt. Myriads have refused to believe that that Church meant aggressive politics. The Syllabus of the infallible head; the past spirit of the Church, which its nature and by its own declaration is unchangeable; its command over public officers elected by its influence; its coming to the treasury of New York and receiving its pay for votes of citizens who pay no taxes, till its arms are full of the treasures of those who do; and its prophecies of having political control in this country in a very short time, have all utterly failed to convince some that that Church aims at civil supremacy. Some men have a miraculous capacity for unbelief. They think it the acme of charity not to charge evil intent on others. But it deserves to be diligently considered whether it is not a voluntary and criminal hardening of heart and blinding of eyes, till God has sent upon them this strong delusion, that they should believe a lie, etc.

It is also apparent that Romanism feels itself strong enough to make open warfare, and the event justifies their judgment. Even supposing the whole conception and execution of these circulars to be the artful dodge of a politician, designed to react in favor of the Protestant candidate, it reveals a *modus operandi* so consonant with previous, but less public, electioneering, it finds quotations so apt for its use, and which have been so effectually used before, that it does not lessen the danger nor allay the fear.

This land is not to be saved to a pure religion because it is the Lord's pet land. He never had any. He did not save Palestine, Holland, the beautiful France, nor the Waldensian Valleys. The land is to be saved by the eternal vigilance of the Protestant Christians in it; by their recognizing the Romish Church as an enemy, to be loved and prayed for according to the Scripture injunction—to be converted, or opposed and overturned by a purer and more active Christian spirit.—[Christian Advocate.


### What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir.—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility, and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good a condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

### Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

### Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

### All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

### GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine, furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited. THOS. GILMORE,
129½ Walnut Street.

### RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me, and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

### APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" Vegetine, in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.
49-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

### Papers and Periodicals.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

## HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is altogether the best thing published. To take it is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription price, besides giving the household as interesting literary visitor.—[Chicago Journal.

Harper's Bazar is profusely illustrated, and contains stories, poems, sketches, and essays of a most attractive character. * * * In its literary and artistic features, the Bazar is unquestionably the best journal of its kind in the country.—[Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00, postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20.00, without extra copy, postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the Bazar commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $6.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. 48-3t

### Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

### Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 5-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-47-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. F. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont e Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

### Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v5n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

### Expresses.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
*LOCAL EXPRESS.*

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
v5-16-1y

### Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

*Iron City College!*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

☞ Students received at any time. ☜

Address for circulars containing full particulars, 35m4 J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING.

Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v5-12-1

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 31ly

### Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

*KEYSTONE BAKERY,*

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y. ALBERT KAUTH.

### Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

If you want to be Strong, Healthy and vigorous take E. F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvinates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on the outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5.00. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as is recommended.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin, and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in 2 to 3 hours, with head and all complete, alive, and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.) 46-1m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

*Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.*
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

### Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

### H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on All hardware emporium, is re-opened for business,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions,

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

*Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive patronage.*

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

### Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

v6n1-1y

### Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 41ly

### Drugs and Medicines.

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

DRUG STORE,

gheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions,

in a first-class Drug store.

*ounded at all Hours of the Day*

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

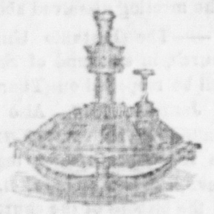
consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

### Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



*Bellefonte, Pa.*

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46n812-1y

### Photographic Material.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

*591 Broadway, New York,*

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. 1m28

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1y

## BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

### An Over-Anxious Man.

He was around yesterday afternoon inquiring for "the latest," and he looked so hard up and knocked about that many wondered what possible benefit a political victory could be to him. When they made bold to him he replied:

"Well, you see, my brother Bill is fishing for the office of Secretary of War."

"He is, eh?"

"Yes, sir; and if he gets it he will get brother Sam appointed revenue collector."

"Yes."

"And then Sam will get the old man appointed postmaster."

"Yes."

"And the old man will get my brother-in-law on as a letter-carrier."

"Yes."

"And my brother-in-law will use his influence to get me appointed weighmaster of the Western District, and then the whole family will walk around in clover knee-high. You see how much depends on this thing. How's Florida gone?"

### He knew it was Sausage.

A boy nine or ten years old entered a Woodward avenue butcher shop yesterday and inquired for sausage-meat, but gave his order in such a hesitating manner that the butcher asked:

"Didn't your mother tell you to get beefsteak?"

"No; she said sausage."

"She didn't say mutton-chops?"

"No, sir, she said sausage, and I want sausage."

"You are sure, are you?"

"I know I'm sure. I was afraid I'd forget, and so I kept repeating over and over, 'pumpkin pie, pumpkin pie.'"

"What has pumpkin pie to do with sausage?" asked the butcher.

"Nothing; only if I can think of pumpkin pie I can always think of two pounds of sausage meat! Hurry up, for it's almost school-time!"

Young women seem to do pretty well in business in Chicago. A real estate agency was recently established there by one who cleared $500 the first month. On the same street is the Chicago office of a large real estate dealer who lives in Baltimore, the business of which is all transacted by a woman, who has managed it for a number of years, and that very successfully. As arguments in favor of women engaging in public life or business for a successive number of years, and yet preserving all the innate and outward delicacy of true womanhood, both the above are strong ones, especially in the case of the last mentioned lady, who is said to be gentle and womanly almost to a fault.

A young woman was seen standing with a very perplexed air at one of the street letter-boxes. She was observed to knock several times on the top of the iron pillar, and obtaining no response she passed around to the opposite side, and raising the cover of the slit in which the letters are placed, she applied her mouth to the aperture, and called out (or in): "Can you let me have a postage stamp, if you please?"

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

*Furniture Rooms.*

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n10

*Miscellaneous Cards.*

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
[NORTH SIDE]
PHILADELPHIA.
v8-31-1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,807,590 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer or Professional Man to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT PAYS the Head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

which has been published weekly for the last thirty-one years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repertory of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record, not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Discoveries and Inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Science abroad.

The **Scientific American** has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past thirty-one years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest, and the best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress, published in the world.

The practical Recipes are well worth ten times the subscription price, and for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

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Address for the paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch office corner F & 7th Sts. Washington, D. C. 48 3t

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v6n46 1y

*Bellefonte Car Works.*

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

*Parlor Organ.*

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted

(Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.

H. W. ALLEGER, T. B. MCMURTRIE,
C. P. BOWLBY. EDWARD PLOTTS.

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT

Ao18-36-1y BELLEFONTE, PA

*Publication*

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Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail. 8-13-1y

*Steamship Line.*

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat.

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co. 426 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol6 33-1y.

A Valuable Farm for Sale!

IN COLLEGE TWP., CENTRE CO., PA.,

on the line of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad,

A VALUABLE FARM

containing 156 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a

NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining. If purchasers desired the farm could be subdivided to suit.

For particulars address,

J. S FOSTER,
8-31-tf BOALSBURG, PA.

[Centre Hall Reporter please copy.]

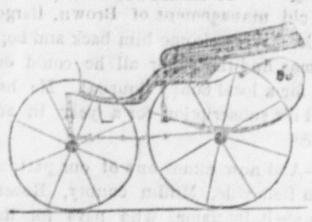
*Carriages.*

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

St. Cloud Hotel.

Arch St., between 7th and 8th.

*The only Art-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.*

Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.

G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

*Carriages.*

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MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,
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REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO;

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

*For Sale at this Office.*

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP.

Enquire at this office

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48t

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ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN BY THE

ABLEST WRITERS,

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*FULLY ILLUSTRATED.*

H. R. FOSTER,

Sole agent for Centre County.

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Specimen papers sent free on application. v7n47tf

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J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

*E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.*

*Railways.*

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

*Omaha and California Line*

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

*Chicago, Madison und St. Paul*

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

*Winona and St. Peter Line*

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

*Green Bay and Marquette*

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

*Freeport and Dubuque Line*

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

*Chicago and Milwaukee Line*

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v8n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves New York | 9 25 a. m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 12. 55 p. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 1. 20 p. m | |
| " | " Harrisb'g | 5.00 p. m | |
| " | arr. at Williamsp't | 8.55 p. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 10.30 p. m | |
| " | " Erie | 10.05 a. m | |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves New York | 8.25 p. m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 11.55 p. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 9.10 p. m | |
| " | " Harrisburg | 4.25 a. m | |
| " | " Williamsport | 8.05 a. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 9.40a. m | |
| " | " Renovo | 10.55 a. m | |
| " | arr. at Erie | 7.50 p. m | |
| NIAGARA EX. | leaves Philada | 7.20 a. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 7.30 a. m | |
| " | " Harrisb'g | 10.45 a. m | |
| " | arr. at Williamsp't | 1.50 p. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 5.15 p. m | |
| " | " Renovo | 4.15 p. m | |
| " | " Kane | 8.45 p. m | |
| " | " Buffalo | | |
| LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. | leaves Phila | 8.00 a. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 8.30 a. m | |
| " | " Harrisburg | 1.25 p. m | |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 6.10 p. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 7.30 p. m | |
| SUNDAY EX. | leaves New York | 8.25 p. m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 11.55 p. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 9.10 p. m | |
| " | " Harrisburg | 4.10 a. m | |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 7.40 a. m | |

EASTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILA. EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 7.00 p. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 6.30 a. m | |
| " | " Williamsp't | 7.55 a. m | |
| " | arr. at Harrisb'g | 11.40 a. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 6.25 p. m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 8.30 p. m | |
| " | " New York | 7.45 p. m | |
| DAY EXPRESS | leaves Kane | 6.00 a. m | |
| " | " Renovo | 10.10 a. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 11.20 a. m | |
| " | " Williamsport | 12.40 p. m | |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 4.10 p. m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7.20 p. m | |
| " | " New York | 10.15 p. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 6.35 p. m | |
| " | " Washington | 9.02 p. m | |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves Erie | 11.20 a. m | |
| " | " Renovo | 8.55 p. m | |
| " | " Lock Haven | 10.05 p. m | |
| " | " Williamsp't | 11.55 p. m | |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 2.45 a. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 7.35 a. m | |
| " | " Phila | 7.00 a. m | |
| " | " New York | 10.10 a. m | |
| FAST LINE | leaves Williamsport | 12.35 a m | |
| " | " arr at Harrisburg | 3.55 a m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 7.35 a m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7.35 a m | |
| " | " New York | 10.25 a m | |
| SUNDAY EX. | leaves Williamsport | 2.15 a m | |
| " | " arr. at Harrisburg | 11.40 a m | |
| " | " Philadelphia | 4.30 p. m | |
| " | " New York | 6.45 p. m | |
| " | " Baltimore | 7.35 p. m | |

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with E. & E. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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"HIRE'S Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

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# BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

**Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance**


### Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

## Bellefonte and County.

——The finest groceries in town are kept at Sechler's, in the Bush House Block, and he has clerks who know how to keep a store in order.

——A man by the name of Jack Hayes, who lives in Scranton, had a boy born unto him on election night and named him Tilden Hayes. A bad mix.

——A. S. Tipton, of Curtin twp., will sell at auction on Friday, Dec. 22, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., about fifty pure Essex pigs. This is a good chance for those wishing to improve their stock to do so.

——The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Meadville yesterday, and will continue in session throughout the entire week. There will be a large delegation of representatives from this county, headed by District Deputy Leonard Rhoan, of Centre Hall.

——The proprietors of the Philipsburg *Journal*, who were some time ago scorched with fire and lost their presses, now announce that they have just got in a new one. They are pleased most to death about it, and say they will try and be out on time in the future. We hope they may succeed.

GRAND CASH MARK-DOWN.—Great reduction in all lines of goods for the holidays, such as coatings, overcoatings, suitings, hats, caps, gloves, shirts, underwear, etc., etc. Now is the time to secure cash bargains in winter wear, cheaper than before the war, and only slightly above ready-made.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

——The schools of Harris township commenced on the 30th of October and are now in full blast. The salary of the teachers has been fixed at thirty dollars per month, and the recipients of this bounty are: Boalsburg Grammar, G. W. Williams; Primary, B. F. Grenoble. Shingletown, Sallie Barr; Linden Hall, O. P. Stiver, and Walnut Grove, A. C. Ripka.

VALENTINES & Co.'s STORE.—A report has been circulated that we have offered a percentage to one or more employers to give orders to their employees on our store, and to correct any erroneous impression which such a report might create, we will state that the assertion, if such ever was made, is a base falsehood, and that under no circumstances will we pay any commission for orders.

H. HERMAN,
Manager of Valentines & Co.'s store.

——Mr. James Welch, who keeps a book store on Alleghany street, next door to the First National Bank, has taken a new departure, and although he has been in the habit of selling lower than other establishments, he is now touching bottom on prices (that is when he gets the cash). We visited his store a short time ago and found, among a great variety of goods that attracted our attention, picture frames for 25 cents that sold last year for 85 cents, mottoes for 6 cents that are selling elsewhere for 20 cents, and motto frames for 40 cents that other establishments charge $1.25 for. Cheap for cash seems to be the motto of this establishment, and it is a principle that cannot fail to bring success.

——Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. -tf

CHRISTMAS COMING.—A very short time hence and Christmas, with all its pleasing memories and pleasures, will be with us. Already may be seen significant indications of its coming. These are apparent in show windows of shopkeepers, jewelry establishments, notion stores, fancy places and elsewhere. The toy shops have laid in full supplies, including all sorts of jimcracks calculated to please the tastes of juveniles whose minds are irrevocably fixed upon having presents. As Christmas comes but once a year, and has been so coming for many centuries, bringing with it gladsome memories to young, middle-aged, and old, like green spots in life's pathway, we must rejoice in the privilege of renewing and treasuring them upon such an occasion. To the youthful it is full of cheering anticipations, whilst old hearts become perennial as they indulge halcyon recollections, interwoven of the faded and fading past. It begets generosity, kindness, gratefulness, and liberality. There seems, indeed, a natural impulse to gratify innate prompting towards making presents, thereby adding to life's happiness as well in giving as receiving. Hard times and scarcity of money to present souvenirs and tokens of affection, incident to Christmas holidays, are, and should be, forgotten. It is useless to make excuses for not being able to give Christmas gifts. Those, therefore, who have made preparations to supply customers with such articles will find it their true policy to advertise liberally in the REPUBLICAN and say where they can be obtained.

——Mr. H. Herman, manager of Valentines & Co.'s store, started yesterday for the East to buy a new lot of goods. The run of customers has been so much beyond all calculation that he finds his stock of goods in some lines almost entirely exhausted. He will take this occasion to purchase a large lot, and the finest lot that will be presented by any other firm in this city, of holiday goods. This firm is determined to keep the finest and best line of goods kept by any other store in the place. There will be no longer any necessity for those wanting fine groceries to send to Philadelphia for them, for everything is kept here that can be found in any store in the city. The efforts made by Mr. Herman to please the public should meet with a cordial and hearty support, for it is a want long needed in this place. We will tell our readers what Mr. Herman saw and bought in the East next week.

HOW TO FRY SAUSAGE.—A great many dishes that would be palatable are spoiled in cooking. Almost every woman thinks she can cook a plate of sausage, and yet not one in five makes them as palatable as they really are when properly fried. Try this way and find the difference between your way and the right way: Cut the links apart, lay in the pan and pour boiling water over them. Let them boil ten minutes. Then drain off all the water. Pick them with a fork to prevent their bursting open while frying. Have some sweet, well clarifieds dripping in the hot pan, lay in the sausages and fry carefully twenty minutes, turning often that they may brown evenly. Cut stale bread in any shape you please, and fry in the drippings. After taking out the sausages fry the bread brown and garnish the dish with it. Brown bread is excellent fried in this way.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 3tt

Y. M. C. A.—It has been finally decided that the anniversary services of the Young Mens' Christian Association, which were announced to take place some time ago, but were unavoidably and indefinitely postponed, will be held on Sabbath evening next, at seven o'clock, in the new Methodist church. The church is large and, it is hoped, will accommodate all who attend. Association workers from abroad are expected to be present, which will add to the interest of the occasion. All the friends of the association are invited to be present.

ALMOST DROWNED.—A short time ago a little son of Michael M. Musser, of Aaronsburg, came very near drowning. He went to Weaver's saw-mill dam to skate and broke through, the ice being at that time rather thin. His comrades, however, succeeded after a time in getting him out with a pole, but stiff and cold.

——The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN takes up more space in which to say nothing than any other paper on our exchange list.—(*Lock Haven Republican.*

And the Lock Haven paper will crowd more nonsensical twaddle into a square inch than any other paper in the State.

PERSONALS.—Governor Curtin arrived home last Wednesday. We suppose the *Watchman* will be able to give the correct result of the election as far as the doubtful states are concerned.

—Mr. Rodgers, of Nittany, contemplates taking up his residence at Aaronsburg. He has purchased the Spyker property of that place.

—John Limbert, who was so short time ago the popular landlord at Aaronsburg, has just returned to Lewisburg from the West, where he has been on a pleasure trip.

—James W. Campbell, of Pine Grove Mills, called upon us November 29, and paid to April 15, 1877. We have many subscribers of this name on our list, and we will say to their honor and credit that they always pay the printer, and James is not in the least behind any of the rest in this matter. It is said that the Lord loves a cheerful giver. Well, we love a cheerful payer.

—Michael Schanck, of Howard, is an old patron and a faithful friend to the paper, as are about a dozen of the same family name who are our patrons. Mr. Schanck called upon us the first day of the present month, and paid to January 1, 1877. Thanks; hope he will call again. Always welcome.

—J. J. Goheen, of Rock Springs, is a new subscriber, that is, new to us, although he took the REPUBLICAN under the old management of Brown, Barger & Co. We welcome him back and hope he may find the paper all he could desire for a local family journal. He has paid his subscription for a year in advance.

—And now comes one of our patrons from Belleville, Mifflin county, Robert Campbell, by name, who pays for the paper to April 1st, 1877. We are always glad to see our patrons from a distance, but when we cannot see them the next best thing is to receive their little bills through the mails. If money is sent by post-office money order there is no danger of its being lost. We hope our friends at a distance will bear this in mind and renew their subscriptions promptly.

—One more new subscriber, and this time from Philipsburg, Henry Stockbridge, by name. He appears to be a good fellow, and we guess he is. We hope he will like our paper and conclude to continue on our list. In fact, we don't see how a man can be happy who does not read the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

—John Musser, Jr., of Pine Grove Mills, called December 6th and handed us four dollars, which paid his subscription to Jan. 1st, 1877. It seems good to get two years' subscription at once, and Oh, so nice, when it comes in advance. Mr. Musser is one of our best patrons. Call again; always welcome.

—William Durst is one of the most jovial men we have met for a long time. He says he has the matter under consideration whether he will continue the paper after the present term of subscription expires; but then, he told us just the same story one time before. We hope he will conclude to stick. He has paid to December 25th, 1876.

—Mrs. Mary Kayes, of Milesburg, sent to us last Friday two dollars, by the hand of a friend, which pays her subscription to August 9th, 1876. Do so some more; we won't find a word of fault.

—George M. Boal, of Centre Hall, called upon us last Wednesday and paid six dollars on his subscription to our paper, which pays up to April 19, '77. Mr. Boal is an earnest working Republican, and was a prominent candidate before the Republican Convention for the Assembly. He was urged by his friends entirely, as he did not want to run. This shows how warm friends the man has. We found him to be a gentlemanly, agreeable conversationalist, and were much pleased with his visit. We hope the time will come when he will be the candidate of our party, and that he will lead us on to victory, as we know he could do, when the people of this county become enlightened enough to reduce the Democratic majority to something less than one thousand. We enjoyed his call very much, and hope he will make it in his way to call again soon.

——The examinations in the public schools will begin Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst., and continue for the remainder of the week. The primary schools will have their closing exercises Friday, 22nd, from 10 to 12 M. The usual closing exercises of the grammar schools and high school, consisting of music, essays, etc., will be omitted, and in place of them the examinations will be continued. The parents and friends of our schools are cordially invited to be present.

——We learn from the Centre Hall *Reporter* that our old friend, Josiah Neff, of Centre Hill, met with a serious accident a week ago last Saturday which might have proven fatal. He was unloading corn from the wagon at Ruble's mill, and his horses giving a sudden forward jerk the Colonel was thrown headforemost over the hind end of the wagon, striking the hard ground with such force as to render him insensible for a time, and, as we are informed, causing a fracture of the skull.

## Court Proceedings.

FIRST WEEK.

A regular term of court, both criminal and civil, commenced on Monday, November 27, and is to last for three weeks from that date. The amount of Commonwealth business was not extensive, and was disposed of in a few days of last week. Most of the cases were extremely trifling, and not worth the time of the court.

The Commonwealth *vs.* John Mills was a case of assault and battery. It was claimed by the prosecutrix, Mrs. Holabach, that the defendant, when passing her house, threw stones at her and her little boys, who were with her at the door. The defendant swore that the children called him "yellow dog" and other uncomplimentary names, and threw stones at him. Verdict, not guilty, and costs equally divided between the parties. Furst, Spangler for Commonwealth; Fortney for defendant.

Commonwealth *vs.* John Gates. This was a boy who was charged with assaulting Mrs. Nancy Ross, as she went for apples to the orchard of the farm the boy's father rented, and where he thought she had no business. Verdict, guilty of assault, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00 and costs. Spangler for Commonwealth; Fortney for defendant.

Commonwealth *vs.* Sara Yocum, Kate Yocum, and Clara Yocum, indicted for assault and battery upon Jno. Ashcroft. The prosecutor not appearing, the court instructed the jury that it would be proper to find the defendants not guilty and compel the prosecutor to pay the costs, which was accordingly done.

Commonwealth *vs.* Robert Paton, indicted for breaking into the store of Mr. Jones. The defendant plead guilty, but from the evidence it appearing that he was led to the commission of the crime by an older party, the Court gave him the moderate sentence of five months in the county jail.

Commonwealth *vs.* James McMullen and Orlando Galbraith, assault and battery on H. A. Holabach, in Milesburg. Verdict, guilty; McMullen sentenced to pay $10 and sent to jail for fifteen days; Galbraith fined $5 and sentenced to jail for ten days. Hastings, Spangler for Commonwealth; Keller for defendants.

Commonwealth *vs.* Jacob Kern, assault and battery upon his wife. A trifling case which created much amusement in court, especially the very appropriate summing up of Messrs. Hastings and Keichline upon the one side and the other. Verdict, not guilty, and the costs to be equally divided between the prosecutrix and the defendant.

Commonwealth *vs.* Nora Danbenbach, larceny. The defendant, with the prosecutrix, May Hennon, were staying at the house of Mr. Blair in this place. During the night it was claimed that Nora picked the pocket of the other of $9.50 in money and afterwards admitted the theft. After hearing the greater part of the evidence the defendant plead guilty, but the matter was somehow compromised between the parties. Fortney, Spangler for Commonwealth; Beaver for defendant.

Commonwealth *vs.* Joseph Grassmyer, assault and battery on his wife. This was a really atrocious case, and the defendant merited, in our opinion, a more severe sentence than he got. The jury found him guilty, and the Court gave him thirty days in the county jail. Spangler for Commonwealth; Fortney, Hastings for defendant.

Commonwealth *vs.* Saml. Booth, bigamy and adultery. Defendant was proved to have two wives living, but the last one was married more than two years before the commencement of this prosecution, which was thus barred by the statute of limitations. He plead guilty to the charge of adultery. Sent to jail for three months. Spangler, Fortney for Commonwealth; Hoy for defendant.

Commonwealth *vs.* Wilbur Tate and Charles Huey, larceny. Defendant Tate has been out of the penitentiary but a short time, where he served out a term for an offense of a similar kind to that he was indicted for at this term. The two plead guilty in the present instance. Tate was sent to the penitentiary for two years and six months, and Huey for two years and seven months.

The Court adjourned over Thursday, the national and state day of thanksgiving.

The civil causes tried last week were:

Wm. Deckert *vs.* John Wait and Jeremiah Oyer, executors of Henry Wait, deceased. An action to compel the performance of a contract for the purchase of land during the life time of Henry Wait from the plaintiff. On the part of the executors it was claimed that the land was not worth what Wait agreed to pay for it, and that, at the time of making the bargain, he was partially deranged in intellect and incapable of making a contract. The jury were out all of Wednesday afternoon and until Thursday morning, but finally agreed upon a verdict for the defendants. Beaver for plaintiff; Yocum for defendants.

Stephen Garity *vs.* Geo. W. Furst. An action to recover for lumber sawed for the defendant. Verdict, $51.04 for plaintiff. Wilson for plaintiff; Manus, Yocum, and Hastings for defendant.

Christian Derr *vs.* Thomas Burnside and Geo. W. Thomas. An action to recover for services as clerk, claimed to have been rendered in the store of the defendants. Verdict for the plaintiff for $149.13, nearly the amount of his claim. Alexander & Bower for plaintiff; Furst for defendants.

SECOND WEEK.

This was a busy week, his Honor Judge Orvis, presiding throughout and holding evening sessions a part of the time.

The most important case tried was that of David Keller *vs.* Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, an action to recover for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the bed of the yet uncompleted road passing through his farm. The cause was closely contested by Messrs. Beaver and Keller for the plaintiff, and Miller, of Lewisburg, who is also president of the railroad concerned, and E. M. Blanchard for the defendants. It seems that somewhat less than four acres of the land of the plaintiff was taken by the railroad company, and there were also other questions, on the one side and the other, as to the advantages and disadvantages of the road. Plaintiff and his witnesses claimed that the road was a damage to the farm, to the extent of from one thousand to two thousand dollars. One of the important questions involved was as to whether the road would ever be completed at all; a large proportion of the witnesses seeming to believe that if it was built and in operation it would be on the whole a benefit to the plaintiff. The jury rendered what might be considered a compromise verdict—that is, they do not appear to have been able to decide the question as to the probability of the completion of the road, and in these circumstances they allowed the plaintiff probably more damages than they would have done had the finishing of the road been an undoubted fact, and less than Mr. Keller would be entitled to, in case things are to be left as they now exist. Verdict for the plaintiff for $780.00.

Herlacher & Cronimiller *vs.* Herlacher & Durst. This was a cause involving the settlement of rather complicated accounts between the litigating friends, one of which kept a store at Centre Hall and the other carried on the carriage-making business. In 1872 Mr. Cronimiller was in partnership with Mr. Herlacher in the store, while the latter was also a partner of Mr. Durst in the carriage-making business. The hands in the shop were supplied with goods from the store, and to collect the amount of the account was the object of the action. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $590.23. Alexander & Bower for plaintiff; Furst for defts.

Mattern & Bro. *vs.* James McCartney—an action of replevin to recover property taken from the defendant. The plaintiff endorsed a note for the defendant, the latter entering into an article of agreement to transfer certain property to the plaintiff's in case they should have the note to pay. Mattern & Bro. were obliged to pay the note, and then had a writ of replevin issued to posess themselves of the property which was to be their compensation. The Court held that if the jury believed the evidence, the plaintiff's were entitled to recover the property, with reasonable damages for its detention and their trouble in procuring it. Plaintiff's counsel said they would be satisfied with one dollar as damages, and the jury rendered the verdict accordingly. Furst for plaintiff's; Beaver for defendant.

David Groden *vs.* Overseers of the Poor of Marion township. This was a suit to recover compensation for keeping an illegitimate child of Lucy Young. Plaintiff claimed payment for several years, of from $2 to $2.25 per week for boarding the child, and for about $15 per annum for its clothing. On the other hand, it was claimed for the defence that the keeping of the child by Groden was unauthorized; that a responsible lady in the neighborhood had offered to take the child and adopt and rear it without expense to the township, but that Groden refused to give it up. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $529.10.

Theodore P. Rynder *vs.* B. F. Shaffer. The plaintiff claimed $300 exemption on a writ issued in this county and a levy by the Sheriff. For the defence it was shown that Mr. Rynder had claimed and had allowed him, in Clinton county, the $300 exemption to which he was entitled in the transaction, and that the present assumption was practically for the purpose of getting the same amount a second time. The jury seen it in this light, and gave a verdict for the defendant. Alexander & Bower for plaintiff; Parsons, of Lock Haven, and Fortney, for defendant.

J. W. Funk *vs.* W. J. Jackson—a suit to recover a balance of something over $500, alleged to be due the plaintiff as wages for acting as clerk for the defendant. Mr. Jackson had two stores, one at the coal mines at Powelton and the other at the State College. He employed Mr. Funk to take charge of the former institution while he gave his personal attention to the latter, most of the time. Mr. Jackson claimed that he gave Mr. Funk specific instructions as to how the business was to be managed, and a list of names of persons whom he was not to trust under any circumstances. He asserted that the business was a perfectly safe one if properly managed, but that Mr. Funk had violated the most positive instructions—trusting out goods to a large amount, the principal portion to those whom he had been directed not to give credit to. In consequence, Mr. Jackson found himself at the end of less than two years with nearly four thousand dollars in bad debts, the most of which amount will be a total loss. The jury was instructed that if they believed the defendant had suffered loss, in consequence of the mismanagement or violation of instructions by the plaintiff, to an amount greater than the wages due the latter, they could bring in a verdict for the defendant for such difference. Verdict for the defendant for $1.00. Love for plaintiff; Beaver for defendant.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO. OPERATE IN A NEW FIELD.—We learn from the Philipsburg *Journal* that our enterprising townsmen, Duncan, Hale & Co., have grown to large too be confined to this little town, and so have extended their operations to Philipsburg. The *Journal* says:

> The large grist mill standing along the railroad and recently put in motion by D. W. Holt, has changed hands and is now run under the firm name of Duncan, Hale & Co. This firm is known throughout the whole country as one of the largest and best, and we give them a hearty welcome among us. They have engaged the services of Mr. John H. Miller, of Newton Hamilton, to take charge of the business, and as he is a good miller and thorough business man, and understands all about the mystery of making good flour, we dare say they can build up for themselves a trade which will be in every way remunerative and a benefit to our town. We welcome Mr. Miller among us, and know his affable manner and pleasing ways will soon win for him friends and patrons.

FATAL SHOOTING.—An accident happened to John Kinney, of Houtzdale, on Wednesday a week by which he lost his life. He was engaged in examining and cleaning a revolver, and in his carelessness held the muzzle toward him when he let the hammer slip and the contents took effect in his right side and lodged near the backbone. He was aged about 23 years, and was unfortunate enough to have been one of the injured at the time of the fall of the Catholic church gallery at the same place, having had both arms broken and leg fractured, and had but got rightly over his injuries until he was overtaken by this sad and fatal accident. Verily, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Philipsburg Journal.*

——There will a grand musical convention at Eagleville, commencing Dec. 20, and continuing each day and evening throughout the week. The exercises will be conducted by Prof. Joseph Pletcher, assisted by Miss Lizzie Bumgardner, as organist. The comic part of the entertainment will be under control of Mr. J. W. Tonner. The convention will close on Saturday, the 23d, with a grand concert. An admission will be charged and the proceeds will be given for the benefit of the Liberty Baptist church. We hope our friends will met with abundant success.

——Those who once purchase goods of J. Newman, Jr., at the New Eagle Clothing Store, buy of him again. They find prices and goods just as represented, and go away satisfied that it is the cheapest and best place to buy in town.

——A fine lot of silk handkerchiefs just received at the New Eagle Clothing Store.

### Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 13, 1876.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Wheat per bushel | $1 25 |
| Red wheat | 1 25 |
| Rye per bushel | 55 |
| Corn, cob new | 40 |
| Corn, shelled old | 45 |
| Oats | 25 |
| Clover seed | 6 00 |
| Flour, retail per barrel | 6.50 |
| Flour, wholesale | 6.00 |

HAY AND STRAW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hay choice timothy per ton | $15 00 |
| Hay Mixed per ton | 12 00 |
| Long rye straw, bundled per ton | 16 00 |
| Short straw per ton | 6.00@8 00 |

PLASTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cayuga, ground, per ton | 9 50 |
| Nova Scotia, ground, per ton | 11 50 |

### Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, dried, per pound | 5 |
| Apples, per bush | 25 |
| Butter | 25 |
| Cherries, dried, per pound | 6 |
| Beans, per quart | 8 |
| Fresh Butter, per pound | 25 |
| Chickens, per piece | 25 |
| Turkeys, per pound | 8 |
| Cheese, per pound | 20 |
| Hams, per pound | 18 |
| Bacon | 12 & 14 |
| Lard, per pound | 10 |
| Eggs, per doz | 20 |
| Tallow, per pound | 7 |
| Potatoes, per bush | $1 & 1 25 |
| Dried Beef | 22 |
| Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb | 25 |
| Cod Fish, boneless | 12 |
| Canned Tomatoes, per can | 25 |
| Oranges, per doz | 50 |
| Lemons, per doz | 60 |

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1876.

| | BID. | ASKED. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 1881, c | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| " 5-20 " '65, M. and N | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| " " " '65, J. and J | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " " " '67, " " | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| " " " '68, " " | 116 | 116¾ |
| " 10-40 coupon | 112 | 113¾ |
| " Pacific 6's, cy | 120¾ | 121¾ |
| New 5's, Reg. 1881 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| " " c 1881 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Gold | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Silver | 109 | 100 |
| Pennsylvania | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Reading | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 28¾ | 29¾ |
| " Valley | 47 | 47¾ |
| United R. R. of J | 136¾ | 136¾ |
| Oil Creek | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Northern Central | 52 | 53 |
| Central Transportation | 38¾ | 40 |
| Nesquehoning | 50 | 51¾ |
| North Pennsylvania | 48 | 49 |
| C. & A., Mortgages 6's '80 | 107 | 107¾ |